File No. PWD 8 BRA 61

KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

Notes/Correspondence | Collection

Department PWD Section C-I

Subject :— L.G. Wala Disputes

Earlier References :—

Late References :—

(Classification A/B/C)

Pl. preserve
ese.
31/5/84
Technical
Wicket
Dept.

Notes Pages.....
Correspondence Pages.....20.....
For Note for Section Note Book
To be destroyed after.....

31/3/81
7/4/70

Under Secretary to
Government

W O—07094—GPB—2,00,000—2-8-76—(HCP-85)

NOTES + Correspondence

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

File No. PWD 8 K

Department of P.W.D.

Section Building

Subject: Krishna and Godavary waters — press statement by Dr. K.L. Rao Member C.W. & P.C.

References:

Date	To whom sent	Notes and instructions
21/6461/Secy/PWD4	B 7/10/70.	

Serial No. 0/1

I am placing below 3 news items in respect of Krishna Waters for favour of further action:—

I: Last week it was reported in the press that the National Council for Applied Economic Research who conducted a Techno-Economic Research of Madras State, have recommended that surplus waters of Krishna & Godavary from Andhra should be supplied to Madras & so also power etc. from Mysore & Kerala.

II: Shree Ranga Reddi, Min. for Planning A.P. has stated in Andhra Assembly last week that, surplus waters of Krishna & Godavary would be supplied to Madras.

III: Dr. K.L. Rao, Member (Designs & Research) C.W. & P.C. has made the following statement at Vijayawada, as reported in Indian Express of 1/3/61:

I is has to be noted w.r.t. III that the entire basis therefor has been the invalid 1951-allocations

Re III, it is surprising how a CWPC Member can assert in favour

Contn. Sheet

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Mysore Government Secretariat

of 1951-Allocations, when the very Govt. of India are considering the question of allocations. Since Dr. Rao happens to be an Andhra, the type of statement made by him smacks of local patriotism. Presence of such officers@ Centre in responsible positions does not inspire confidence in the Centre's ability to view things dispassionately.

Serial No.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
No. 7.1.3.
-3 MAR 1961
P. W. D. (BUILDING SECTION)

3/3/61

S. G. BALEKUNDRY,
Officer on Special Duty,
Public Works Department.

Sec (P.W. & E.)

In earlier file, I had suggested that we may just take note of the appointment of the member of the C.W.P.C. and mention it to the Union Minister, when our M. for P.W.D. meets the latter, in connection with the issue.

02

27/4

R. SRINIVASAN,
Secy., P.W. & Elec. Depts.

Minister for P.W.D.

03) 28/4

Minister for ...

29/4

WD 04559—GPB—PZS—2,00,000—1958

FOR RMK

OFFICE OF THE ADVISER & ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVT. P.W.D.
No. ADV235
2 MAR 1961

Serial No. 1

PRESS CUTTING FROM 'INDIAN EXPRESS' DATED 1ST MARCH 1961.

SHARING OF RIVER WATERS

'A. P. Must Be Given Original Quota'

VIJAYAWADA, Feb. 28.

Dr. K. L. Rao, member of the Central Water and Power Commission, said here yesterday that river waters should be shared in such a way as to satisfy the entire need of the river valley people.

He felt Andhra Pradesh should be given the originally fixed quota of river waters to enable it to carry on with the construction of the Nagarjunasagar Project which had progressed considerably on the basis of earlier allocation of waters.

Dr. K. L. Rao, who was addressing members of the Vijayawada Bar Association on "River Wealth of Andhra Pradesh", reviewed the background of the problem arising out of sharing of the Krishna waters among Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and said the Nagarjunasagar Project could be made to irrigate 100 lakh acres of land if only sufficient water was available.

He said there was no possibility of diverting the Godavari waters into the Krishna as the level of both the rivers were more or less the same and it would only be a waste of money to embark on such a project. The only project that could usefully be built on the Godavari was the Pochampad Project which could irrigate vast areas of arid land in Telengana.—PTI.

2

Dr. K.L. Rao, Member, C.W. & P.C., in his address to the Bar Association at Vijayawada, vide. cutting from 'Indian Express', has discussed the question of allocation of Krishna Waters and has expressed opinions which are entirely in favour of Andhra Pradesh getting a large share of the waters and expressing the opinion that the Godavari waters cannot be diverted to Krishna. Dr. K.B.Rao being a Member of the C.W. & P.C,, the opinions expressed must be taken as the opinion of the C.W. & P.C. The Commission as the highest technical body that has to advise the Government of India should be impartial in their assessment of the requirements of the waters for the various States. The Commission has to examine the whole question with reference to the data and other principles that have been put forward by the Mysore and Maharashtra Governments. With the Commission that is already biased in favour of Andhra Pradesh, it is difficult to expect it to examine the whole question without any bias and advise the Government of India

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Mysore Governm
Secretariat

I think, the Govt. of India in the Ministry of I. & P. in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power should be apprised of this so that that Ministry may issue proper instructions to the Commission in the matter. With a Commission so biased; how can we expect the Upper Krishna Project to get technical clearance from the C.W. & P.C.?

Serial No.

M. S. THIRUMALE IYENGAR,
Adviser to Government, PWD.

Minister, P.W. & E.

(3

I agree. C.M. will please write to the Chairman of the Commission and Minister concerned for Irrigation (G.O.I) and P.M also. ~~If necessary pre-draft letters may also be prepared~~. This may be put up to C.M along with draft letters.

H.M.

K. M. CHANDRASEKHARAPPA,
Minister for P.W. & Electricity.

Administration & advisor)

Draft letters may be put up.

OSD

3361

M. S. THIRUMALE IYENGAR,
Adviser to Government, PWD.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS
No. 76a
2 MAR
BANGALORE

ADVISER & ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO
ADV 235
3 MAR 1961
RW 4/3/61
OFFICE OF

1736
- 4 MAR 1961
P.W.D. (BUILDING SECTION)

WD 04559—GPB—PZS—2.00,000—1958

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As further instructed by Adviser, a draft letter to Shri Hafeez Sahab, as from Min. P.W. & E., Mysore is placed below.

6) From the correspondence going on between C.M. Mysore & Leader of I. & P. Team, COPP, as also the COPP Report on Nagarjuna Sagara Project it can be made out that the

i) CWPC has condoned planning of 1954 Nagarjuna Sagara Project (Phase which provided no abstractions by upper States for new projects.

ii) The CWPC does not seem to have opposed the first phase of the project which is found to have been infeasible inspite of the concession at (i).

iii) the CWPC has furnished working tables for Srisailam & Nagarjunasagar Projects (vide App. IV & IV-A of COPP Reports) where even much greater slope & flows are assumed than what was indicated in 1954 projects by State Authorities.

In other words, the CWPC has not only proved a passive onlookers of the unjust 1951-Allocations which are @ the expense of upper States,

Serial No.

they have been actively participating in Andhra's planning in excess of the 1951 allocations. Such is the WPC's role so far as Andhra is concerned.

What has been their role so far as Mysore is concerned is too well known which can be summed up as below:— (7

a) The Ghataprabha 2nd stage was not cleared as late as June 1959.

b) The Malaprabha project which was part of Bombay's 2nd plan with a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs was rejected from the 2nd plan & is only now included in the 3rd plan after inducing us to curtail the utilisation of the project to 25 T.M.C.ft as against 32 T.M.C.ft originally proposed.

c) During the working group discussions on 11/11/61 for finalising 3rd plan proposals, Shree Yadava Rao, Member CWPC asserted there is

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no quota of water left for Upper Krishna Project even though the Ex. Hyderabad Govt. had earmarked 100 T.M.C.ft of water for this work out of their meagre quotas from the so-called 1951-allocations.

8) It is seen therefore, very responsible people in CWPC do not hesitate to thwart Mysores schemes by resorting to all sorts of methods including bluffs Unless all these facts are properly taken note of, & their Administrative implications assessed & brought to the notice of appropriate authorities at Centre, there may not be much to expect from centre, by way of fair-play.

21/3/61

Adviser (P.W.D.)

S. G. BALEKUNDRY,
Officer on Special Duty,
Public Works Department.

9) Both are with the four Chiefs
now 4/5/61 of 2nd Express, from M. Apte (Cauvery)
the draft may have to be modified

M.S.

M. S. THIRUMALE IYENGAR,
Adviser to Government, PWD.

File No. PWD 8 BRA 61 of 196

Mysore Government Secretariat

Serial No.

Please immediately issue letter @ P. 5 C/F to Shree B.S. Apte, Nasik.

28/2/61

S. G. BALEKUNDRY,
Officer on Special Duty,
Public Works Department.

BK

Issued
Dated 28/3/61
DW

10

D.O. Letter no. 390 of 1961 dated 1-4-61 from Shri B.S. Apte, S.E. Water Resources Investigation Circle, Poona

P.6-8 Cut

As per Adviser's remarks at para 9), a revised draft of letter from Min. P.W.H. to Union Minister for I. & P. is placed @ pages 10-19 C/F, based on the full length report of Dr. Rao's speech @ Vijayawada Bar Association.

11

5/4/61

S. G. BALEKUNDRY,
Officer on Special Duty,
Public Works Department.

Adviser

Secy PWHE.

Mysore Government Secretariat

File No. PWD 8 BRA 61. of 195

[App. F. III 2]

Serial No.

12) It is not advisable to send any comment on Dr Rao's reported speech. What amendment should not be sent.

M

Dr G.

M. S. THIRUMALE IYENGAR,
Adviser to Government, PWD.

OFFICE OF THE ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVT. P.W.D.
Apr 30
APR 1961

NO .....
6 APR 1961
PUBLIC WORKS & ELE...

Secy (Works)

13) I agree. It is not desirable to pursue this case with the Hon'ble Minister. When our M. for P.W.D. meets the Hon'ble Minister, his attention may be drawn to this in person. The draft D.O. letter need not issue.

Rg
27/4

Minister for P.W.D.

R. SRINIVASAN
Secy., P.W. & Elec. Dept.

BS 734
20 APR 1961
PUBLIC WORKS & ELE...

14) JRK 28/4

...ramiah,
Minister for ... & Electricity.

960
28 APR 1961
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
APR 1961

29/4

S. G. BARKUNDAY,
Officer on Special Duty
Public Works Department

Serial No.

At para 2, the Adviser has expressed very strong views against biased officers in GOI & recommended appraising G.O.I. At para (3), the then Min.P.W. has ordered that a letter should go to even P.M. in addition to I. & P. Minister. (15)

On the final Draft letter put up under para (13), the Adviser has only advised not to despatch the 'Annexure II' which contained our comments on each point made out by Dr. K.L. Rao. He has ~~not~~ advised to withhold the letter proposed to be issued. (16)

Therefore, he has struck off two lines from the draft referring to annexure II. But, no where

Therefore it may please be seen if it is still advisable to withhold the letter as per paras (13) & (14). (17)

I may add here, persons like Dr. Rao are continually working against Mysore just to favour their favoured state, but it is only now that a case has been registered in the open. Therefore it would not be in our interest (18)

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to let go the opportunity of registering our protest. Such a protest on record can always be made use of to point out to GOI, how they have let Mysore down due to such interested parties in GOI's service eg. ville parers I understand G.D. Maharashtra have

19) lodged their protest long ago.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
23 MAY 1961
PUBLIC WORKS & ELEC. DEPTT.

23/5/61

S. G. BALEKUNDRY,
Officer on Special Duty
Public Works Department.

Secy (P.W.&E.)

20) The O. S. D. desires this will on re-consideration, our protest D. O. (Blogged) letter to the Union minister / may perhaps issue, before we leave for Delh

RG
27/5.

Minister for P. W. D.

21) F.C. is kept ready for signature in this File. If approved it may be signed by the Minister, so that it can be despatched on the 29th, hope we leave

RG
27/5

22) NRV
29/5

23) Issued
Dated 29.5.61

24) 29/5

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Mysore Government Secretariat

Serial No.

D.O. Letter No. DW.II-1(14)/60, dated from the Minister for Irrigation and Power, Govt. of India, New Delhi

25) Submitted for perusal of PWD on P. 13 cl 7

6/7/61 Advisor may like to see. (26

6/7/61

S. G. BALEKUNDRY,
Officer on Special Duty,
Public Works Department.

(27

Advisor 7/61

M. S. THIRUMALE IYENGAR,
Adviser to Government, PWD.

OFFICE OF THE ADVISER & ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVT. P.W.D.
No.
7 JUL 1961

RPF)

Prior to coming to C.W.&P.C. in 1951, Dr. K.L.Rao was a Superintending Engineer in Ex-Madras and was in charge of investigations of Krishna-Pennar Project of Madras which formed the main basis of Krishna allocations of Ex-Madras in 1951, ~~when he was~~ a Design Director in the C.W.&P.C. in 1951, ~~and~~ he took prominent part in figuring out the 1951 allocations. (28

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
No. 6575
11 JUL 1961

OFFICE OF THE ADVISER & ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVT. P.W.D.
No. ADV.436
11 JUL 1961

2. Soon after the 1951 allocations, the Andhra elemant in Ex-Madras took up ~~x~~ cudgels with the Tamilians regarding the Krishna-Pennar project. They maintained that Krishna waters should be utilised in Krishna basin that is in Andhra area and not in the distant Tamilnad which was tantamount to robbing the previous Krishna Waters from the people of Krishna Basin. In all this, the hand of Dr. Rao should be evident to anybody. (29

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30) 3. By 1952 the agitation against the Krishna-Pennar rose to such a pitch that Govt. of India appointed what is known as the Khosla Committee to go into the question of optimum utilisation of Krishna-Godavary waters allocated to Ex-Madras State. At that time there was an imminent danger of Andhra going completely red, with the Telengana already in the grip of red menace. So, under this political pressure, the Khosla Committee reported what they did i.e. a) Krishna-Pennar project should be scrapped except what benefitted the Rayalaseema, b) right bank canal to irrigate 20 to 25 lakhs acres should be added to the lower Krishna project (Nandikonda) of Hyderabad State - it is now known as Nagarjunasagar project, and c) Godavary waters should not be diverted outside until the needs of Godavary basin are fulfilled. In effect this did not prevent diversion of Krishna waters outside the Krishna basin since Nagarjunasagara command is practically outside the basin. It only meant - transferring quota of Tamilnad to Andhra. Another gain to Andhra was Godavary waters were kept sealed for Andhra Pradesh to what they liked after digestin Krishna waters.

31) 4. This report of Khosla was unacceptable to the Govt. of Madras and they refuted practically all the contentions made in every recommendation and - observation. But ultimately the political tension resulted in the final rupture of the State of - Madras. The Govt. of India quietly decided that, the Krishna and Godavary basins of Ex-Madras being now in the Andhra State, all the allocations meant

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r Ex-Madras now should go to Andhra.

15. Within a year or so, the Andhra and Hyderabad (32
overnments produced a Joint project by name -
andikonda Project for Rs.122 crores to irrigate
bout 30 lakhs acres —10 lakhs acres on left
ank and 20 lakhs on right bank, most of the
ight bank area being outside the Krishna basin,
hat is in the basins of the coastal rivers up
o Pennar. This project was allowed to be
tarted by the Planning Commission during the
ast year of the first five Year Plan, without
ny technical clearance or anything of the sort,
hanks to the dynamic interest taken by the then
overnor of Andhra Mr. Chandulal Trivedi, now
ember for Irrigation, Planning Commission. C.W.
P.C, which was virtually lead by Dr. Rao had given
echnical blessings at every stage.

16. Once this project was launched, the entire (33
esign Directorate under Dr. Rao who was Member
or Design and Research as well as project was
igged up for the design of this project which
is embodied in the large book called "Design
nd Specifications of Nagarjunasagar project" -
opy attached below.

17. By 1956-57 the scope of the project was (34
increased repeatedly and another 3½ lakhs acres
on the Left Bank were added and the canal design
was re-revised another. By 1958, the A.P. Govt. wanted
to add 1½ lakhs acres to R.B. side on the plea
that equivalent extent of first crop on Krishna
delta was already developed. The power potential

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of the Dam Power House which was only 45 M.W. originally, has been increased to 100 M.W. by wasting 57 T.M.cft. of water into Bay of Benga In all these proposals, Dr. Rao, in the name of C.W.&P.C., has taken the leading role.

35 8. The 30 and odd lakhs acres of irrigabl command which is equivalent to more than 50 to 60 lakhs acres of area was to be surveyed and contoured. For this purpose the Survey of Ind Dept. under the Ministry of Defence was rigged to produce contour maps at 2 ft. intervals to facilitate localisation of Ayacut and design a lay-out of distributaries and field channels. This work was of such a stupendous magnitude t until very recently i.e. about a year back we told by the Survey of India Office in Bangalor that all their hands are tied up with this work a they had no spare hands to take up the work of ordinary topo-sheets for the Ex-Nizam's domini for which there are no 1" topo sheets with con at 50 ft. intervals - this enquiry was made in connection with the Planning of our projects l Bhima etc. in Gulbarga and Bidar Districts whe there are no 1" topo-sheets available as in th case of other ex-British districts. Thus it i seen when the Survey of India should have assi the first priority to complete the task of pre paring 1" topo-sheets in respect of areas of t Indian Union where the British had no occasio to survey in the past, deplorably enough the resources and energies of this organisation we directed in tackling problems of a local natur

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which could have been conveniently left to the State authorities. All this smacks of the local - patriotism with which the people at the helm of affairs in Delhi like Dr. Rao were infused with and as t a result of which even the national interest has been sacrificed.

9. The Nagarjunasagara has only to re-regulate 36 the flows coming down through Srisailam Hydro-Electric Storage. Therefore what was necessary at Nagarjunasagara was a diversion weir with only a small quantity of marginal storage to meet the imbalances between the demands of irrigation and supplies from the Power Scheme above. As soon as Shree N.V. Gadgil, Chairman of - Irrigation and Power Team of COPP, asked Andhra Pradesh to save Rs.7-8 crores out of the 40 crore Dam, by reducing the height and width suitably, a tirade was let loose against Mr. Gadgil in the papers to the effect that Gadgil being a - Maharashtrian recommended increase of Koyna Storage to help Maharashtra and Mysore but he wants reduction of Nagarjunasagar Dam! So, ultimately he was made to resign, and Dr. Khosla became Chairman of the I & P. Team in 1959. By then a tragedy occurred in the Hoist Chamber of Bhakra Dam, where Shree Khosla was a consultant on the Control Board. Dr. Rao became a member of the enquiry Committee of Govt. of India. He capitalised this situation just by sending a discreet threat to Khosla that if his Nagarjunasagara Dam was to be touched in my way by the COPP Committee, he would blow them off

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mon the Hoist Chamber episode. So, it happens that the COPP compromised the issue.

37) 16. During the last 3 years, another Monster project in the form of Pochampad project has been hatched out on the River Godavary just below the junctions of Poorna and Manjira. This project takes away the entire available flows of Poorna, Manjira and Godavary above the dam site. All these waters are to be utilised in the Telangana Dist. of Karimnagar, Warrangal etc. to irrigate about - 10 lakhs of acres. When we visited this project on the 6th of Nov. 1961 along with the Gulhati Commission, the Commission as much as ourselves realised that the lands to be benefitted by this project were already endowed with a very munificent rainfall so much so that everywhere one could see irrigation tanks with paddy fields and turmeric and other gardens along with Palmyra palms scattered everywhere. All this inspired Mr. Gulhati to ask the Andhra Chief Engineer, Mr. Venkataraman whether they had no other place which deserved irrigation better. This being the actual facts of Pochampad project on site, what is the picture that Dr. Rao and his ilk are painting in the minds of the rulers at Delhi ? They are creating the impression that Pochampad is the only Panacea to the backward Telangana.

38) 17. The effects of Pochampad on the Upper reaches are in no way different from that of Nagarjunasagar on the Upper Krishna basin. The Upper Godavary basin is extremely dry and the only solution is to

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utilise the resources of Godavary, Poorna, and Manjira within the respective sub-basins, Bidar Dist. of Mysore is in the Manjira sub-basin. Govt. of India have been so far oblivious of all these ill-effects of either Nagarjunasagar or Pochampad inspite of our repeated protests. They have been according sanction to these projects in the political way i.e. sanction them if the party is strong enough disregarding the interests of the weaker ones. There was a time when Pochampad was about to be sanctioned. But by that time the new Maharashtra elements in the Bilingual Bombay State under the leadership of Sri Y.B. Chavan became conscious of the dangers and took up cudgels against Pochampad project. Since then the matter is undergoing stresses and strains in different directions. Inspite of this fact, the Andhra leaders have been repeatedly issuing statements to the effect that the Pochampad project is sanctioned. In actual fact they have started the work also.

12. All our protestations against these Andhra projects and our request to halt their projects pending equitable allocations or waters and to re-plan the projects on Krishna on the basis of Godavary surplus have gone unheeded. The equitable allocations are still no where to be heard. (39

13. In 1959, the Govt. of India appointed two retired Chief Engineers to assist the Hathi Committee in the technical assessment of projects to be sanctioned by Planning Commision. (40

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One of them is a retired C.E. of Hyderabad State and another from Ex-Mysore, but a Telugu. Again the dice is loaded in favour of Andhra.

41) ~~12.~~ 14. Under these circumstances Dr. Rao when he was still Member of the C.W.& P.C. made a spirited speech on 28th February 1961 at the Vijayawada Bar Council defending the 1951 Allocations and the Pochampad, ~~Srisailam~~ Srisailam and the Nagarjunasagar Projects. We are not aware of a similar indisciplinary act committed by so highly placed a Govt. official who has gone out of the way to defend a highly controversial and explosive matter in a partisan way and that too in the public. This Govt. took up this matter with the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power and communicated their reactions and apprehensions in unmistakable terms - vide letter of Minister, P.W. & E. Mysore at page 10/cf. The reply received thereto from Shri. Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim indicates that they had received a similar complaint from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra also and that the Govt. of India was not happy about the episode. Dr. Rao's explanation that the Press has not reported him properly, is only a lame excuse since at no stage he has issued a counter-statement - refuting the alleged wrong statements ~~made~~ in the Press. So here is the concrete example and evidence proving the sense of local patriotism that Dr. Rao is - inspired with in all his actions. If this is what he could do in the open, it may be imagined how much more he could do under cover of official secrecy. To quote only a few instances,* the Ghataprabha IInd Stage project of Mysore was proposed to be sent to

* These are only illustrative, & by no means exhaustive.

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Andhra Pradesh Government for their re-actions somewhere in 1956-57 or so, when Dr. Rao was then Member for Projects in the C.W. & P.C. The second example which is very much fresh in the minds of this Govt. is that in regard to the type of dam to be provided for Malaprabha project. After considering the pros and cons of all the alternatives, the Mysore Govt. provided a straight gravity dam in the Manoli gorge on Malaprabha. Dr. Rao insisted that an arch dam could be ideal for the narrow gorge and the designs should therefore be revised. In attempting to do so we have lost a couple of years or more without achieving any additional wisdom. The only achievement was that of Dr.Rao who succeeded in seeing that the project is not taken up so far. The mischief in his proposal is self-evident from the fact that he has not proposed an arch dam for the Srisialam Hydro-electric project on the River Krishna where the river flows through a very deep and narrow gorge which is like a replica of Manoli gorge on Malaprabha but on a larger scale. If he was sincere in the efficacy and desirability of an arch dam, he should have provided for such a dam in the Sirisalam project which he never did. But he wants an arch Dam for Malaprabha, forgetting the fact that charity should begin at home.

15. Now that he is out of C.W.& P.C. since 15th Nov.1961 in order to enable himself to enter the field of politics, it is not a matter of any consolation. Firstly it is rumoured that his

(42

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post may be filled, if not by any body from Andhra Pradesh itself, by Shri. N.G.K. Murthy of Bombay (i.e. Maharashtra) services who hails from Andhra. He has been a very very faithful disciple of Dr.Rao all along. As an sample of things to be expected if he were to become a Member of C.W.&P.C., it has to be realised that it is he as Chief Engineer Koyna Project, that has been all along advising& Govt. of Bombay not to construct the Koyna Dam to full - storage, but only to Maharashtra's needs, in spite of the fact that the honourable Shri. N.V. Gadgil as Chairman of the Irrigation and Power Team of Committee on Plan projects was requesting Govt. of Bombay to complete the dam to its full storage potential. When the discussions regarding this subject were going on in 1958, Dr. Rao, it is - reliably learnt, told the Bombay Engineers that they may safely forget Mysore who will never be able to utilise the Koyna storage for irrigation in Bijapur. So here is an instance where both Dr.Rao and Murthy have combined their respective talents and positions to see that Mysore is deprived of its legitimate share in the Koyna Storage, which - indirectly means a gain to Andhra Pradesh in water resources, by placing a premium on the Upper utilisations.

43) 16. Dr. Rao is now contesting the Lok Sabha constituency of Vijayawada on the Congress ticket. As the reports indicate - see portion side-lined 'A' on the Press Report dated 15th February at page 14/cf., it seems as though he has bright chances in view of his meritorious service to Andhra

Serial No.

Pradesh and it is difficult to imagine how and why it should be otherwise. Now that the elections would be all over in a few days or even a few hours, and a new Governments will be installed in Delhi, it is not unlikely that Dr. Rao has been assured of a suitable post in the Government of India. It has to be noted that Shri. Jaisukhlal Hathi the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power who has not been given a ticket perhaps by design rather than accident would be out and somebody else has to occupy the vacancy. It looks as though that Dr. Rao is tipped for the same as rumours have it.

(44)

17. Under these circumstances, if at all it does transpire that he will get into the vacancy of Shri. Hathi, along with Mr. Murthy as a Member, of the C.W.& P.C., the results of this are not difficult to imagine. Already with Sri. Chandulal Trewedi as Planning Commission Member for Irrigation, the Mysore's Irrigation Projects in Krishna Basin are having a rough time. Now if Dr. Rao were to be the Irrigation Deputy Minister, along with a Pro-Andhra Member in C.W.&P.C. the situation would be - aggravated further beyond all imagination. Therefore if at all it is possible to do something to avert this congregation, it is earnestly requested that it may be done without delay by right people, at the right time and at the right place.

(45)

18. All the above is with malice to none, personally.

21/2/62

(S.G. Balekundry)
Officer on Special Duty,
Public Works Department.

SECRETARIAT 21 FEB 1962 PUBLIC WORKS & ELEC. DEPTT.

Secretary, P.W. & E.

WD 07273—GPB—PZS—8,00,000—1960

Serial No.

(46) Engineers and Civil Servants should not, as a rule, offer any comments on the appointment of Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the Central or State Governments. These are purely political matters to be decided by the Party which obtains majority in the General Elections. Whether Dr.K.L.Rao is given a Ministership or Deputy-Ministership in the Central Government, in case he is successful in the election is a matter for the Congress Party to decide.

(47) One thing, however, is very clear. The history of Dr.K.L.Rao's activities as outlined by the O.S.D. quite clearly reveals that he is very much against the development of Irrigation Projects in Mysore State, and hundred percent in favour of the gigantic Projects which have been taken up unauthorisedly in Andhra Pradesh. If Dr.K.L.Rao becomes a Minister or Deputy Minister for Irrigation & Power in the Central Government, he will along with Shri Chandulal Trivedi, Member of the Planning Commission who is also pro-Andhra and anti-Mysore form a combination which will certainly be disastrous to Mysore State.

6193

MYSORE

THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS No 371/2 24 FEB 1962

e3.1444 23/2

(48) These papers are submitted for the information of the Minister for PW. and the Chief Minister for such action as they deem fit.

SECRETARIAT TO GOVT. No BS 373 23 FEB 1962 PUBLIC WORKS & ELEC. DEPTT.

1 23/2

CHIEF SECRETARY

R. J. FERNANDES, Secy., P.W. & Elecy.

(49) 23/2

MINISTER FOR PW. & ELECY.

R. J. REBELLO, Chief Secretary.

CHIEF MINISTER.

(50) (51) (52) H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA. (53) 3/3

Note:—Contn. Sheet

Secy PWD

Krishna & Godavari Valley — press statement by Dr K.L. Rao, Member C.W.P.C.

P.W.D File No. 8 BRAG1 of 196 .

Mysore Government Secretariat

Serial No.

54) As discussed personally with C.S., the file is being put up for further action.

12/3/62

S. G. BALEKUNDRY,
Officer on Special Duty,
Public Works Department.

Chief Secy }

P.W.D. & C.A. may please

14/3

R. I. REPELLO,
Chief Secretary.

M(PWD)

56) V. Gulati 31/3

C.M.-57 Sec 18/5.

P. 1958 14/3

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
No. BS 821
19 MAY 1962
PUBLIC WORKS & ELEC. DEPTT.

6
MAR 1962

No. II/61-62
MINISTER
OF MYSORE

SECRETARIAT
21 MAY 1962
P.W.D. (BUILDING SECTION)

Hindu 19.7.1963.

K. L. RAO MADE MINISTER

IN CHARGE OF IRRIGATION

K. C. REDDY QUITS CABINET

COMMERCE MINISTRY SPLIT UP

From K. RANGASWAMI

NEW DELHI, July 18.

The eagerly-awaited Union Cabinet changes announced to-day include the resignation of Mr. K. C. Reddy Minister of Commerce and Industry, for reasons of health, and the appointment of Dr. K. L. Rao, former member of the Central Water and Power Commission, as Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Dr. Rao is the only new addition to the Government proposed by Prime Minister Nehru.

Mr. O. V. Alagesan, hitherto Minister of State in charge of Irrigation and Power, has been put in charge of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.

Another announcement from Rashtrapati Bhavan says hat Mr. Manubhai Shah, has been made

Dr. K. L. RAO

Minister of State in the Ministry of International Trade and that Mr. Nityanand Kanungo will be Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of Industry.

The absence of any reference to any of the other Central Ministers and their portfolios must be deemed to mean that no change is contemplated in their positions.

There are many points which will require to be clarified. A few weeks ago Sardar Swaran Singh, Railway Minister, was put in temporary charge of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. But this order of the President has not been rescinded, thus raising the uncertainty whether Mr. Alagesan will be completely in charge of the new Ministry or will work under the overall supervision of Mr. Swaran Singh.

The President's order issued today creates two new Ministries, that of International Trade and Industry Previously International Trade was a Department in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

It is not clear who will co-ordinate the work of these Ministries. There are now three Economic Ministries, namely, International Trade, Industry and Heavy Industries and Steel.

There is deep regret at the exit of Mr K C Reddy from the Government. He has been keeping indifferent health for quite some time and the extremes of the North Indian climate never suited him. Last year he was appointed Governor of the Punjab. But the appointment was soon cancelled. Mr. Reddy has always been regarded by Congressmen as well as officials as a fine gentleman and was greatly respected.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

An official Press note issued from the Rashtrapati Bhavan said:

"The President, on the advice of the Prime Minister, has been pleased to direct that Mr. O. V. Alagesan, at present Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, should be Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel."

"The President, on the advice of the Prime Minister, has appointed Dr. K. L. Rao, M.P., to be a Minister of State and to be Minister of Irrigation and Power."

Another Press communique issued from the Rashtrapati Bhavan said that Mr. K. C. Reddy, Minister of Commerce and Industry, has tendered his resignation for reasons of health. "The President, under Clause (2) of Article 75 of the Constitution of India, has accepted the resignation with regret," the communique added.

TWO NEW MINISTRIES

A third communique from the Rashtrapati Bhavan announced the creation of two new Ministries of International Trade and Industry in place of the existing Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Mr. Manubhai Shah, will be Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of International Trade while Mr. Nityanand Kanungo will be the Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of Industry.

The Cabinet, which consisted of 18 Ministers, will now be reduced to 15.

Mr. K. C. Reddy is expected to be appointed as a Governor.

The present strength of Ministers of State in the Government is 12. There are, in addition, 21 Deputy Ministers.

Political observers do not believe the Prime Minister will make any further changes or additions in the Government for some time to come. They said the Prime Minister was anxious to make the Cabinet more compact and more efficient by entrusting responsibilities to individual Ministers. They sad he was against increasing the strength of the Cabinet to replace the Ministers who had resigned.

NO CHANGE IN OIL POLICY

It was also pointed out that the present oil policy of the Government would be continued irrespective of the Minister in charge of the portfolio.

The President, who will swear in Dr. Rao to-morrow will leave for Hyderabad on July 20. Mr. Nehru will also leave for Hyderabad on July 22.

The changes in the Government follow the resignations of Mr. K. D. Malaviya and Mr. Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim.

While Mr. Malaviya resigned in connection with the Serajuddin affair, Mr. Ibrahim resigned following his defeat by Acharya Kripalani in the recent Lok Sabha by-election from Amroha.

The inclusion of Dr. K. L. Rao in the Central Ministry brings to the administration an acknowledged authority on irrigation and power.

The appointment of Dr. Rao came as a complete surprise to both political observers and the Press. It was the general comment in political circles in Delhi today that Dr. Rao's inclusion in the Government was successfully kept a secret until this afternoon.

DR. RAO'S CAREER

Sixty-one years of age, Dr. K. L. Rao studied engineering at Madras and at Birmingham University. He took the degrees of B.E., M.Sc. and Ph.D.

He entered Government service and rose to be the Chief Engineer in the Andhra Pradesh Government. He was later on Chief Engineer (Floods) of the Central Government. Dr. Rao was engaged in the designs of most of the major river valley projects in the country and visited most of the dams in Egypt, Europe and U.S.A. Dr. Rao is the President of the Indian National Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering. He was awarded the President's gold prize for the best contribution to the journals of the Institution of Engineers.

He is associated with numerous engineering institutions. He is the Vice-President of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering and was President of the Institution of Indian Engineers for 1959 and 1960. Dr. Rao was a member (Designs and Research) of the Central Water and Power Commission, Government of India till he retired. He contested the elections to the Lok Sabha in 1962 and was elected from the Vijayawada Constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

He is the author of "Calculations, Designs and testing of reinforced concrete". In addition, he has contributed articles to various technical journals.

Dr. Rao holds an honorary D.Sc. Degree of the Andhra University.

'WILL WORK TO END FOOD SHORTAGE'

HYDERABAD, July 18.

Interviewed here soon after his appointment as Union Minister of State for Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, said it should be the endeavour of all, including himself, to continue the magnificent work being done in India all these years to banish shortage of food and power.

Dr. Rao said the nation must develop technical skills to get in line with the modern age, a stupendous task in which India was already engaged.—FOC.

Serial No. 57

At prepage is placed press cutting from 'Hindu' dated 19-7-1963 wherein the appointment of Dr.K.L.Rao as Minister of State in charge of the Ministry for Irrigation and Power, has been announced. It is felt necessary, at this juncture, that this entire file may please be perused by all concerned, since the then Secretary, Chief Secretary, Minister and Chief Minister have all changed.

58) I do not wish to add anything further in the matter except that we may have to be prepared for the worst while hoping for the best.

24/7/63

Secretary, P.W. & E.)

B. G. BALEKUNDRY,
Officer on Special Duty,
Public Works Department

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT ... Bs 1553 ... 1963 ... WORKS & ELEC. DEPTT.

4383 ... BANGALORE

CHIEF SECRETARY No. 7915 27 JUL 1963 GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

OFFICE OF THE ... SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS ... 1920 ... BANGALORE

59) We must be prepared to face rough times.

27/

CHANDAPPA
Secy., P.W. & E.

60) For perusal. It is not, however, correct for Officers to comment on political appointments.

C/S

To Hon P.W.

C.M.

B.G.B. 30/7

[illegible]
Chief Secretary to Government

61) Apprehensions expressed by S. are based on our past experience. Govt in these matters state Govt are absolutely helpless.

V. Patil 30/7

(VEERENDRA PATIL),
[illegible]

Note—Contn. Sheet

File No. PWD 8.BRA of 1961.

Mysore Government Secretariat

Serial No. 4383.

have had occasion to speak to Dr. K.L. Rao after appointment. The situation will not be so bad by Nov. Dec. On the other hand I expect cooperation from Dr. Rao. We may wait for some sympathy from Dr. Rao.

31/7/63

S. NIJALINGAPPA
Chief Minister

63) 1/8

K. BALACHANDRAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Minister, PWD

64) 2/8

Secy; PWD

65) 10/8

O.S.D

66) 12/8/63

CHIEF SECRETARY, No. 8138 - 1 AUG 1963 GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Bs 1253

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR PUB... No 175-1 ... 1963 GOVERNMENT OF ... BANGALORE-1

No 12 AUG 1963

P.W.D. (BUILDING SECTION)

New Item dated 25-5-64 from Bangalore in Indian Express

I have to draw the attention of Government to press statement issued by Dr.K.L.Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation & Power on 25.5.1964 wherein he has expressed the view that " it is Engineers and not the Ministers who often threw the spanner into chances of cordial solutions being arrived at by the States vis-a-vis the river water disputes." This was the very view he had expressed in March 1963 when the Parliamentary Committee of 2 M.Ps from each of the 3 States was formed to hammer out a solution

Serial No.

of the Krishna Godavari problem Dr.K.L.Rao represented Andhra Pradesh and Mr.H.C.Dasappa represented Mysore; I was deputed to assist Mr.Dasappa.

Under these circumstances Dr.Rao seems to think that people have forgotten the fact that he himself is an eminent Engineer who has taken prominent part in shaping all these problem by -

a) Modelling 1951 allocations now impugned and declared invalid,

b) pushing up Andhra Pradesh projects not only on the basis of above impugned 1951 allocations but much in excess thereof,

c) Having put spokes to Mysore Projects like Malaprabha, Ghataprabha etc.

I do not know what moral authority he has come to possess for accusing the Engineers in the open.

26.6.64

J.S.

Secretary, P.W. & E).

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
Mys/4341
26 JUN 1964
PUBLIC WORKS & ELEC. DEPT.

I do not think we can do anything in the matter. Dr Rao expressed his views; we may have our own views, which however we cannot express bound by discipline. Ch 27/6

~~completely mis~~

~~tently~~ fallacies is are meant to mislead the publi into the wrong belief that the 1951 allocations are in order & ~~nothing can be done except~~ else whatever A. Pradesh is actually planning or doing is the only possible course to do.

Varians fallacies involved in each of the individual assertions are briefly discussed at annexure II. ⊗

H.K.VEERANNA GOWDA,
Minister for Public Works
and Electricity.

Mysore Government Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha,
Bangalore, dated, 20th March 1961.

Subject: Allocation of Krishna and Godavari Waters.

My dear Hafiz Saheb,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of Press Report from "Indian Express" dated 1st March 1961. According to this news item, Dr. K.L. Rao, Member of the Central Water and Power Commission (Ministry of Irrigation and Power) is reported to have made assertions purporting to the following effect:- @ Vijayawada, on 28th Feb. '61

a) River waters should be shared in such a way as to satisfy the entire need of the river valley people;

b) in order to enable the completion of Nagarjunasagar Project the original quota of river water should be given to Andhra Pradesh;

c) Nagarjunasagar Project could be made to irrigate 100 lakh acres of land if only sufficient water was available;

d) there was no possibility of diverting the Godavari waters into the Krishna as the level of both the rivers are more or less the same;

e) the only project that could be usefully built on Godavari was the Pochampad project.

2. Regarding the technical issues touched by Dr. Rao, it is seen that there are serious contradictions and fallacies involved in the statements. For example, on the one hand Dr. Rao wants the waters should be shared to satisfy the entire need of the river valley people, on the other he wants waters to be supplied to Nagarjunasagar Project which does not even command 10 to 12 lakh acres in the Krishna Valley and all the rest

of the command is in the valleys of the coastal rivers or even Godavari. Such being the case, it is obvious that he is standing for exporting the Krishna waters to other river valleys. If Nagarjunasa Project were to irrigate 100 lakhs acres as asserted by Dr. Rao, nearly 90 lakhs acres out of that would be outside Krishna Valley.

3. Waters of Godavari could be tapped from suitable points higher than the areas to be commanded in the coastal Andhra. Therefore the statement that the two rivers are at the same level is misleading.

4. His assertion that Pochampad project is the only project in Godavari is belied by the fact that the Ex-Madras Government had planned the Ramapadasagar Project on Godavari and Sabari Project on the Sabari river at Bhopalpatnam and Ex-Hyderabad Government had planned the Inchampally Project on Godavari. Likewise there is no dearth of other storage sites and projects on Godavari. The Andhra Minister for P.W.D. Shri A.S.Raj has been already asserting that there is no question of discarding any of these old projects, since, according to him "great projects never die". Such being the case, I wonder how far this statement of the Member, Central Water and Power Commission is in accordance with facts. It looks pretty evident that all the statements of the Member, C.W.P.C. are motivated by the intention of pushing through the present Nagarjunasagar Project planned on Krishna waters at the cost of Upper States and the Pochampad Project on Godavari at the cost of Marathwada in Maharashtra and Bidar District of Mysore, while conserving all the remaining Godavari waters safely for Andhra for further Projects. ~~If such~~

statements were made by public leaders in Andhra Pradesh I would not have been much surprised. But, in this case since these statements have come from a ver. responsible Central Government Servant, i.e. a member of C.W.P.C., I cannot but view the matter with the due seriousness, especially when the very question of Krishn and Godavari waters distribution is engaging the attention of all the State Governments and the Centre alike and the matter is practically subjudice. Here is a case where a Member of the C.W.P.C. has expressed opinions which are entirely in favour of Andhra Pradesh' getting a large share of waters. Since he is the member of the C.W.P.C. the opinions expressed must be taken as the opinion of the C.W.P.C. which happen to be the highest technical body in existence to advise the Government of India. You will agree with me Sir, that such a body should be impartial in the assessment of the requirements of the waters for the various States and hence the Commission has to examine the whole question with reference to the data and other principles put forward by Mysore and Maharashtra Governments. With the Commission that is already biase in favour of Andhra Pradesh, I feel extremely defident to expect that the whole question would be examined without any bias, and it is not unlikely that the Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power may not be properly advised.

6. Under the circumstances I hope you would take appropriate action so as to allay our fears regarding the C.W.P.C. about its impartial handling of such matte

COPY OF THE PRESS CUTTING FROM ' HINDU EXPRES
DATED 1ST MARCH 1961.

SHARING OF RIVER WATERS.

'A.P. MUST BE GIVEN ORIGINAL QUOTA'

VIJAYAWADA, February 28, 1961.

Dr. K.L.Rao, member of the Central Water and Power ommission, said here yesterday that river waters should be hared in such a way as to satisfy the entire need of the iver valley people.

He felt Andhra Pradesh should be given the originally ixed quota of river waters to enable it to carry on with he construction of the Nagarjunasagar Project which had rogressed considerably on the basis of earlier allocation f waters.

Dr. K.L. Rao, who was addressing members of the ijayawada Bar Association on "River Wealth of Andhra Prades eviewed the background of the problem arising out of sharin f the Krishna waters among Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra radesh and said the Nagarjunasagar Project could be made to rrigate 100 lakh acres of land if only sufficient water was vailable.

He said there was no possibility of diverting the odavari waters into the Krishna as the level of both the ivers were more or less the same and it would only be a aste of money to embark on such a project. The only roject that could usefully be built on the Godavari was he Pochampad Project which could irrigate vast areas of rid land in Telengana - PTI.

S.G. BALEKUNDRY,
OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
VIDHANA SOUDHA,
BANGALORE, 28-3-1961.

My dear Apte Saheb,

Since you left, almost the very next day the Conference, with Central Minister for Irrigation and Power and Chief Minister, Maharashtra took place. If the news papers are to be believed, it seems as though the dispute has already been solved! However, from actual facts, Government of India have intimated their decision to appoint a River Board to take over the affairs of Krishna and Godavary Basins under the provi of River Boards Act 1956. We (Government of Mysore) asked to communicate our concurrence. I personally feel this is going to end in a fiasco and necessitate ultimate appointment of arbitrators through this Board as provided in Clause 23 of this Act. In other words there will be no short-cut to arbitration by tribun This would only mean more delay as compared to the alternative of going in for a Tribunal straight-a-way under Inter-State River Dispute Act, to which the Stat Governments have already shown their preferrence.

I am still awaiting your 4 columns report of the Vijayawada Speech of Dr. Rao. Please send a copy by return of post and oblige.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

Sri. B.S. Apte,
Director, Irrigation Research Institute,
P.W.D., Nasik, (Maharashtra).

Exps. Del.

Telephone:Poona:4516.

D.O.No. 390 of 1961
Water Resources Investigation
Circle,
Barrack 'H', Central Buildings
Poona-1: 1st April 1961.

Dear Balekundry

I am in receipt of your D.O.letter dated 28th March 1961. I am sorry I could not send you the extrac from 'Indian Express' (Vijayawada Edition) earlier. I am however enclosing a copy herewith.

With regard to other points mentioned by you, I shall write to you in about 4 or 5 days' time.

With best wishes,

Yours

(B.S.Apte) 14/61

D.A: Copy of an Extract
from 'Indian Express'(Vija
-yawada Edition)
dated 28-2-'61.

Shri S.G.Balekundry, B.Sc.(Hons)B.E.,
Officer on Special Duty, P.W.D.,
Mysore Govt.Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha,
BANGALORE.

Previous ref. Page
Present ref. Page
Further ref. Page

Extract from "THE INDIAN EXPRESS" of
Tuesday the 28th February 1961.

SECRETARIAT
File No. 2475/61
Date 19-3-61

NO GODAVARI WATERS FOR THE SOUTH

Technical Difficulties In Way of Diversion

(By Our Staff Reporter)
Vijayawada, Feb.27

The diversion of Godavari waters to the South was ruled out on technical grounds by Dr. K.L.Rao, a member of the Central Water and Power Commission today.

Addressing the local Bar Association, Dr. Rao said that the course of the Godavari was such that there would be no water available to be diverted at Pochampad though the level was sufficiently high. At Ichampalli an Polavaram, water would be available in abundance but the level was not high enough to facilitate diversion. Thus, the problem was one of levels and this would make it difficult for any diversion of the water to the South. Otherwise, the river had such an abundance of water as to be carried even up to Kanyakumari. It was not for want of our good intentions either.

Referring to the Pochampadu project, Dr. Rao said that it was bound to materialise and when once it was put into execution it would command extensive areas in Telangana.

Referring to the question of division of the Krish waters between Maharashtra, Mysore and the Andhra Pradesh Dr. Rao said that by harnessing the river wealth the State would be in a position to make the country self-sufficient in rice and thus help minimise rice imports. The contention by the Maharashtra and Mysore Governments that they would require larger allocation of Krishna waters for power production was untenable because power could nowadays be generated either by means of nuclear energy or diesel oil, but water should be used to the maximum for food production. He felt that a demand for slight re-adjustment of the 1951 agreement in the light of re-organisation of the States might be justified.

1951 Agreement

Explaining the 1951 agreement on river waters, Dr.Rao said that the surplus water of Krishna river was estimated to be 1,000 units, of which 150 units were given to Maharashtra, 250 to Mysore and 650 to Andhra State. He hoped for a day when scientists and engineers would plan to divert water, which was being washed down to the Arabian sea unutilised, so as to enable the rainshadow belt of the Krishna and Godavari basin to use it. Till then the water supply in the Krishna would be limited. While Maharashtra and Mysore did not have extensive areas to command for agricultural production, Nagarjuna Sagar alone had a potential for 100 lakhs acres to be brought under cultivation, provided sufficient water was let into it.

Dr. Rao advocated the principle of giving priority to use river waters for food production. Andhra Pradesh had fertile soil, decomposition of the rock and trained agriculturists and these would entitle

the State for its present allocation. He recalled how Maharashtra scholars opposed the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project on grounds of economic exploitation of waters and defilement of the " sampriti sangam " of the Koyna and the Krishna.

Dr. Rao remarked that allocation of river waters should be made not on the principle of optimum utilisation but on the principle of full agreement of all parties. This could be attained with proper understanding of facts, he added.

Dr. Rao wanted a change in our reverence for rivers. The nation should exploit potentialities of river wealth to the full, as the Westerners did. He regretted that of the 2,000 units of power produced in the world, India produced only 13 to 14 units while U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. shared between them half of the total production. He mentioned that Russia which was producing only one unit 40 years ago now came to occupy the second place. In respect of power production and industrial goods, Andhra State was lagging far behind several other countries and States. He pointed that eve though the Government had been doing its best within its scope so far it could not touch even the fringe of the problem.

Mr. B.Hanumantharao, Vice President of the Association, introduced the Speaker and Mr. A Raghupati-rao proposed a vote of thanks. "

THE INDIAN EXPRESS

Ramapadsagar Project Scheme Not Given Up

ALLURI'S ASSURANCE IN A. P. ASSEMBLY

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD, March 28.

MR. ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU, Minister for Public Works, reiterated in the State Assembly today that Government had never given up the Ramapadsagar Project over the Godavari.

Mr. Alluri added that only the site proposed by the composite Madras Government had been given up, but the State's right to take up a major project over the Godavari was still there.

He said the estimates for taking up the projects at Ippur and Ichampalli sites would be finalised shortly.

The Minister was replying to the discussion on the demands for irrigation grants totalling Rs. 22,77,39,400, which were passed after the Opposition cut motions were rejected.

Mr. Alluri said the composite Madras State had spent over Rs. 1 crore on the investigation of the project. The technique and the scientific approach developed during the preparation of the project had served as a model for many projects in the country. As such Maharashtra's stand that the project had been given up by Andhra Pradesh as "not feasible" could not stand.

The Minister reiterated that there was no change in the stand taken by the State Government on the demand for a "de novo" revision of the 1951 agreement covering the allocation of the Krishna and the Godavari waters.

The Minister said Government was keen to complete the first phase of the Nagarjunasagar Project as early as possible and extend the right canal up to Pennar.

The work on the distributaries of the K.C. Canal, he said, would be completed by the end of next year.

RAYALASEEMA NOT NEGLECTED

Mr. Alluri denied the allegation of Mr. T. Ramchandra Reddy that Government was neglecting the Rayalaseema area in the matter of famine relief measures.

The Chief Minister who belonged to the Rayalaseema, he said, was alive to the difficulties of the poor ryots.

The Minister said that Mr. Jagannadha Raju's charges that in the localisation of land in West Godavari delta, Government had not considered the opinions of the Irrigation Consultative Committee, was basically incorrect.

"While it is not binding on Government to accept the recommendations of such advisory bodies, Government does certainly examined and implement to the extent possible the recommendations of these committees," Mr. Alluri declared.

The Minister pointed out that on the strict application of the principles formulated in 1959, certain categories of land which were in the permanent zone for several years had got to be excluded from the permanent zone. Government felt that exclusion of such land from the permanent zone would be manifestly unjust. Orders were, therefore, issued in last October to retain all pieces of land of the old permanent zone in the permanent zone itself. By this revision, 20,500 acres in the three deltas benefited.

The Minister assured the House that no orders were ever issued on the basis of individual cases.

He pointed out that in 1951, they hardly had 2.7 lakh acres of second crop and now they had 3.50 lakh acres approximately in the Godavari Delta.

While agreeing with the members that the Pochampad, the Srisailam and the Vamsadhara projects should be completed early, Mr. Alluri said the financial aspects also had to be considered. Against the State's plea for Rs. 120 crores for irrigation in the Third Plan, only Rs. 76 crores had been sanctioned by the Planning Commission. A major part of this provision had been earmarked for the Nagarjunasagar Project.

Mr. Alluri said only Rs. 4 crores could be allotted in the Third Plan for the Pochampad Project.

Mysore Government Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha,
Bangalore, dated, ~~20th March~~ 1961.

Subject: Allocation of Krishna and Godavari waters.

My dear Hafiz Saheb,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of Press Report from "Indian Express" (Vijayawada Edition) dated 28th February 1961 (vide Annexure I). According to this news item, Dr. K.L. Rao, Member of the Central Water and Power Commission (Ministry of Irrigation and Power is reported to have made a number of assertions which are patently fallacious and are meant to mislead the public into the wrong belief that the 1951-allocations are in order and whatever Andhra Pradesh is actually planning or doing is the only possible course to take. ~~Various fallacies involved in each of the individual assertions are briefly discussed at annexure II.~~ It looks pretty evident that all the statements of the Member, C.W.P.C. are motivated by the intention of pushing through the present Nagarjunasagar Project planned on Krishna waters at the cost of Upper States and the Pochampad Project on Godavari at the cost of Marathwada in Maharashtra and Bidar District of Mysore, while conserving all the remaining Godavari waters safely for Andhra for further Projects.

2. If such statements were made by public leaders in Andhra Pradesh, I would not have been ~~much~~ surprised. But, in this case since these statements have come from a very responsible Central Government ~~Servant~~ officer, i.e. a member of C.W.P.C., I cannot but view the matter with

due seriousness, especially when the very question of Krishna and Godavari waters distribution is engaging the attention of all the State Governments and the Centre alike and the matter is practically subjudice. Here is a case where a Member of the C.W.P.C. has expressed opinions which are entirely in favour of Andhra Pradesh getting an unduely large share of waters. Since he is the member of the C.W.P.C. the opinions expressed must be taken as the opinion of the C.W.P.C. which happen to be the highest technical body in existence to advise the Government of India. You will agree with me, Sir, that such a body should be impartial in the assessment of the requirements of the waters for the various States and hence the ~~Commission~~ C.W.P.C. has to examine the whole question with reference to the data and other principles put forward by Mysore and Maharashtra Governments. With ~~the Commission that it~~ C.W.P.C. Such views, already biased in favour of Andhr Pradesh, I feel extremely ~~defident~~ to expect that the whole question would be examined without any bias, ~~and it is not unlikely that the Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power may not be properly advised.~~

3. Under the circumstances I hope you would take appropriate action so as to allay our fear regarding the C.W.P.C. ~~about its~~ impartial handling of such matters.

Yours sincerely,

29/5

5/4/61 (H.K. VEERANNA GOWDH)

Shri. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim,
Minister for Irrigation and Power,
Government of India, New Delhi.

Annexure F

12

Extract from "THE INDIAN EXPRESS" of Tuesday the 28th February 1961 (Vijayawada Edition)

NO GODAVARI WATERS FOR THE SOUTH.

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Technical Difficulties in Way of Diversion.

(By Our Staff Reporter)
Vijayawada. Feb.27.

The diversion of Godavari waters to the South was ruled out on technical grounds by Dr.K.L.Rao, a member of the Central Water and Power Commission Today.

Addressing the local Barx Association, Dr. Rao said that the course of the Godavari was such that there would be no water available to be diverted at Pochampad though the level was sufficiently high. At Ichampalli and Polavar water would be available in abundance but the level was not high enough to facilitate diversion. Thus, the problem was one of levels and this would make it difficult for any diversion of the water to the South. Otherwise, the river had such an abundance of water as to be carried even up to Kanyakumari. It was not for want of our good intentions either.

Referring to the Pochampadu project, Dr.Rao said that it was bound to materialise and when once it was put into execution it would command extensive areas in Telangana.

Referring to the question of division of the Krishna waters between Maharashtra, Mysore and the Andhra Pradesh, Dr. Rao said that by harnessing the river wealth the State would be in a position to make the country self-sufficient in rice and thus help minimise rice imports. The contenti by the Maharashtra and Mysore Governments that they would require larger allocation of Krishna waters for power production was untenable because, power could nowadays be generated either by means of nuclear energy or diesel oil, but water should be used to the maximum for food production. He felt that a demand for slight re-adjustmen of the 1951 agreement in the light of re-organisation of the States might be justified.

1951 Agreement.

Explaining the 1951 agreement on river waters, Dr. Rao said that the surplus water of Krishna river was estimated to be 1,000 units, of which 150 units were given to Maharashtra, 250 to Mysore and 650 to Andhra State. He hoped for a day when scientists and engineers would plan to divert water, which was being washed down to the Arabian Sea unutilised, so as to enable the rainshadow

belt of the Krishna and Godavari basin to use it. Till then the water supply in the Krishna would be limited. While Maharashtra and Mysore did not have extensive areas to command for agricultural production, Nagarjunasagar alone had a potential for 100 lakhs acres to be brought under cultivation, provided sufficient water was let into it.

Dr. Rao advocated the principle of giving priority to use river waters for food production. Andhra Pradesh had fertile soil, decomposition of the rock and trained agriculturists and these would entitle the State for its present allocation. He recalled how Maharashtra scholar opposed the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project on grounds of economic exploitation of waters and defilement of the "sampriti sangam" of the Koyna and the Krishna.

Dr.Rao remarked that allocation of river waters should be made not on the principle of optimum utilisation but on the principle of full agreement of all parties. This could be attained with proper understanding of facts, he added.

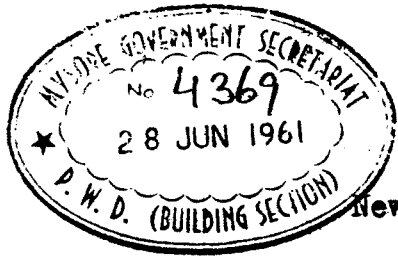
Dr. Rao wanted a change in our reverence for rivers. The nation should exploit potentialities of river wealth to the full, as the westerners did. He regretted that of the 2,000 units of power produced in the world, India produced only 13 to 14 units while U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. shared between them half of the total production. He mentioned that Russia which was producing only one unit 40 years ago now came to occupy the second place. In respect of power production and industrial goods, Andhra State was lagging far behind several other countries and States. He pointed that even though the Government had been doing its best within its scope so far it could not touch even the fringe of the problem.

Mr. B. Hanumantharao, Vice President of the Association, introduced the Speaker and Mr. A. Raghupatirao proposed a vote of thanks."

5/4/61

S. G. BALEKUNDRY,
Officer on Special Duty,
Public Works Department.

सत्यमेव जयते



D.W.II-1(14)/60

MINISTER FOR IRRIGATION & POWER,
INDIA.

New Delhi, June 22, 1961

My dear Veeranna Gowdh,

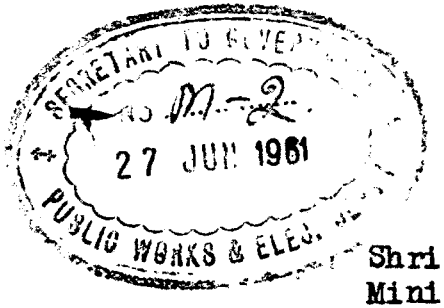
Kindly refer to your D.O.letter dated the 29th of May 1961 regarding allocation of Krishna and Godavari waters. My attention wa drawn to this press report earlier by Shri Chavan, Chief Minister,Maharashtra, and we ha called for a report from Dr. K.L. Rao. Dr. R explained that he did not express any opinion on any controversial issues. He simply state briefly the viewpoints of the various States as given in the published reports and express the hope that ultimately the river will bring happiness to all the inhabitants of the basin Anyhow, we were ourselves unhappy about the statements said to have been made by him and we told him so. It did appear, however, that Dr. Rao had not been correctly reported. In the circumstances I trust you will let the matter rest at that.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

H. Mohd Ibrahim

(Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim)



Shri H.K. Veeranna Gowdh,
Minister for Public Works and
Electricity,
Government of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

Indian Express. 25.5.69 16

Officer, villain of the piece

BANGALORE, May 25.

IT is more the officers of the concerned Governments than the Ministers who often threw the spanner into chances of cordial solutions being arrived at by the States vis-a-vis the river water disputes.

This is the "conclusion" arrived at by the Union Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, at a meeting here last evening.

It was up to the officers to guide the ministers properly in technical matters and approach the problems with an open mind. What actually happened was quite the reverse. It was the officer who was found to be the tough nut. Instances were not found wanting when many times Ministers whispered into each other's ears that they could solve their differences amicably once the officers were out of earshot, he remarked amidst laughter.

Dr. Rao regretted the growing number of inter-State river disputes. India was a land of mighty rivers which met in confluence. Why not the hearts of men merge in the wider interests of the country?